

Navy Declassification/Release Instructions on File

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Draft letter to Canadian Broadcasting Interview

1. Key challenges facing the American Navy - how changed since World War II and likely to change in the future.

- The foremost challenge facing the United States Navy is the fact that today we have a formidable opposition on the seas. This is the first time since World War II that we have been confronted with a strong potential Naval opponent.

According to Jones Fighting Ships:

- o Over 300 submarines; 110 of them nuclear powered

(See insert) o Over 49 destroyer or larger surface ships under 10 years of age - Compares with 8 for *for USN*

- o and a modern Surface Fleet

- o 2 helo carriers - and now 1 (??) fixed wing capable carriers under construction

- A second challenge is the temporary ascendancy of offensive weapons against surface ships. Specifically, we have the much increased capabilities of nuclear submarines over their diesel predecessors. Being able to stay submerged indefinitely in a nuclear submarine, changes the whole ball game. In World War II we located most enemy submarines when they were up on the surface to recharge.

At the same time, our techniques in anti-submarine warfare are improving also, but it is a tough game. We also have the

2	Nashua	4	Kathy Hawk	2	+ 3
1	Kara	1	"E"		
6	Krista II	4	Fornal		
4	Krista I	1	Quam		
4	Kymde (49)	1	LB 61	1	
5	Kiwah	1	CALIF 73	1	
19	Kashin	1	PRISON 67		
6	Kamin	1	BAIR Bradley 62	9	MAJ COMBA 22) < 10y
2	Krusman < 10 yrs	9	Belknap 64-67	9	
8	San Kollin	9	Leahy 62-64		
4	Kidder (30)	10	County 65-67		
18	Kollin < 20 yrs	24	Reactor 56-67 *		
		23	Adams 60-64		
		14	Sherman 55-59		
	TOTAL < 20 yrs 70	46	Knox		
		6	Brooke	10 or under	62 DE < 10 yrs
		1	Garcia		

57
 60-71/18
 TOTAL < 20 yrs 70
 TOTAL < 20 yrs 183
 NOT COUNTING DE

formidable threat of supersonic missiles launched from airplanes surface ships, or submarines. This is modern form of the World War II kamikaze. It is small, fast, and difficult to detect or kill

- A third challenge is that of explaining to our country and to our Congress that an ability to protect our interests at sea is an essential ingredient to development of detente throughout the world. Canada and the U.S. are island nations. We will be increasingly dependent on exports to pay for our oil and to keep our trade in balance. We can not afford to be vulnerable to having our trade routes severed. But with detente popular at the moment it is not always easy to get this across. We want detente, of course, but we do not want to be vulnerable if the other side suddenly throws detente out the window.

2. Is Naval Strategy today centered on shore bombardment and bomber attacks?

- In a rapidly changing world of technology and international relations, no image of warfare of the past is likely to remain accurate for very long. The primary emphasis of the Canadian and American Navies today must be controlling the sea lanes that are vital to our prosperity and existence. Historically, from as far back as the battle of Salamis in 480 BC, this has been the primary raison d'etre of all navies.

This is not as glamorous or amenable to movie depiction as is amphibious assault or the aerial bombardment of shore targets. It is a grueling, demanding, and painstaking task of defeating submarines, aircraft, and surface ships that would interrupt our movement on the surface of the oceans. We still must have the capability of projecting our power to the enemy with waves of bombers in the air or marines across the beaches. It is just that we also have this other task of keeping the sea lanes open so that the carriers and amphibious ships can get there to do their thing.

- In an era of detente, though, we will use naval forces for showing the flag more. We will want our friends and allies to recognize that we do have the naval power to maintain our sea lines of communication with them. Except for Canada and Mexico we cannot reach any of our allies other than by sea. In peacetime 69 of the 72 most important strategic materials that we must import come from across the seas. For instance, over 90 % of the MANGANESE which goes into our STEEL comes from as far away as GABON ^{West Africa} and BRAZIL AUSTRALIA

3. What new technology is the Navy looking for?

- Because of the cost of weapons systems today, we are looking for breakthroughs that will let us do more with less. For instance, we are looking for very precise weapons that will help us defeat incoming missiles, and smart bombs that will help our aircraft do with one or two weapons what it

now takes many. We are looking for surface effect ships that will be able to move so rapidly around a convoyed force as to serve the purpose of several of our existing types. We are looking for vertical takeoff aircraft that will be able to be in more places because they can be used from all manner of platforms, not just from very large ships.

Along with this we are constantly looking for better ways to use what we have. Inventing a new gadget is not always the best solution. More imaginative use of things we already have will often fill the bill. For instance, we have aircraft with special radar on them to warn a carrier task force of incoming enemy airplanes and missiles. We find that with just a little additional effort that same aircraft can watch for submarine periscopes or submarine-launched missiles and thus measurably help our defense.

4. What areas of the world demand special attention and why?

- The beauty of naval power is that it can easily move to whatever area of the world demands particular attention at any moment. Your Canadian Navy and our Navy have particular capabilities to sustain ourselves at sea for long periods of time. This is one of our great advantages as naval powers. If the problem area is Southeast Asia, the Indian Ocean or the Eastern Mediterranean, we can move there with force and maintain ourselves indefinitely. I would not predict where the next crises are likely to arise, but I do believe that having mobile naval forces is the best insurance that we will be capable of displaying our interest or intervening militarily if our political leaders decide that it is in our national interest.

reason & etc

Oil

Bus Wh 53-4 Ap 21 '73

Tung 100: 78-9 0 9 '72

1969 Vital Speeches 39: 455-8 May 15 '73

Cobalt 100.90 imported > 13 m lbs

Chromite 100.90 imported > 1 m tons

968 Beryllium - Beryl 95.79% imported

Bauxite 86.83% imported

Asbestos 85.94% imported

Antimony 95.01% "

Columbium Tantalum 100%

Fibers - Abaca, Sisal 100%

Manganese ~~99.71~~ 99.71%

Rubber 100%

Tin 100% — (15% of U.S. imports mined at sea)

Oil " By 1985 \$15 m barrels of crude oil per day will have to be imported "

Vital Speeches

John G McLean Chairman of Continental Oil "

by 1980 37% of U.S. oil supply will originate in Eastern Hemisphere

JACK A. GARROW

9/7/73

To: 00

Subj: Comments on CBC Qs & As

1. CBC is looking for 10-15 minutes of air time for the interview. As stated, and adding the announcers questions, we have maybe 8 minutes. This leaves room for other questions on the part of the announcer -- just to fill the time.
2. PERhaps some expansion, briefly, of the points that you made -- or some examples. For instance, in the first question some examples of Soviet initiatives and technology. Although they plan an interview with someone from Jane's, I do not think the interviews will be back-to-back and therefore, mention of Soviet material should be acceptable.
3. What nuclear power means ~~xxxASW~~ to the sub in ASW and against the surface Fleet and a counter statement about advances is ASWx might be used to expand the second point. ~~xxxx~~ ON the third point perhaps a mention of changing attitudes.
4. Under question 2 perhaps ~~xx~~ the need for the capability to project power but that ..."
In a rapidly changing world of technology....."
~~xxxxxxx~~ Also, what "project power" means briefly.
5. Second question 2nd point -- perhaps an example or two in the strategic materials in ~~xx~~ order to bring home to the layman what this really means to him.
6. Under the technology question perhaps a mention *about* the need for innovative ways to use what we have and to ~~xxxxxxx~~ continue to develop innovative tactics as new technology comes into being *and an example.*

JACK A. GARROW

9/7/73

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7. In the response to the first question I would avoid the use of the word "enemy" Perhaps such phrasing as "formidable opposition on the seas." Given the audience in Toronto, I believe that would be ~~more easily~~ better received.

8. General comments on presentation. Keep in mind that it will be a layman audience with little background. Since it is a short interview, there will be little time for definition of terms or explanation of ~~some~~ concepts. And, unlike a newspaper interview, the newsman will have little if any space (or in this case time) to insert clarifying comments.

VK,


CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION
SOCIÉTÉ RADIO-CANADA

28 August, 1973,
As It Happens--CBC Radio,
Box 500, Terminal A,
Toronto, Ontario,
M5W 1E6.

Commander Jack A. Garrow,
Public Affairs Officer,
U.S. Naval War College,
New Port, Rhode Island, 02840.

Dear Commander Garrow,

Just to follow up on our phone conversation today
re: interview with Vice-Admiral Stansfield Turner.

In Broad terms what we want to discuss is the role of
naval power in the coming decade. We have already lined up
interviews with representatives of Janes Fighting Ships on
developments in the Soviet and Chinese Republic's navies. We
are also featuring from the Canadian viewpoint the development of
hydro-foil vessels. The concept behind the series of programs
is the idea that with the tremendous growth of ocean traffic,
the need for natural resources and the importance of maintaining
communication links, the free world navies have to prepare an
adequate response: How will this be done?

...more.

CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION
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Specific areas of questioning: (the exact wording will of course be different as the interview will be conducted by our program host, Mr. Harry Brown)

- 1) What are the key challenges facing the American navy? How have these changed since World War II? How are they likely to change in the coming decade?
- 2) In the movies at least, one gets the picture of the navy bombarding shore installations or sending off bombers on massive all-out assaults. Is this an accurate picture of naval strategy? Are we likely to witness these scenes in 1970-style conflicts? Or are we likely to see quick, hit and run missions; more of the 'old-style' waving the flag; or more in the line of the lightning war?
- 3) What new technologies is the navy looking at to be able to carry out its role as defined? More of the giant battleships and aircraft carriers, or smaller, faster vessels equipped with missiles?
- 4) What areas of the world demand special attention and why?

What we are hoping for is approximately a 10 minute interview over the telephone. Trust this gives you a good idea of the information we are seeking. Please contact me if you need further elaboration.

Yours truly,


Richard Bronstein, Producer.